

FCC-Specified Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Radiation.”

§ 97.15 Station antenna structures.

(a) Unless the amateur station licensee has received prior approval from the FCC, no antenna structure, including the radiating elements, tower, supports and all appurtenances, may be higher than 61 m (200 feet) above ground level at its site.

(b) Unless the amateur station licensee has received prior approval from the FCC, no antenna structure, at an airport or heliport that is available for public use and is listed in the *Airport Directory* of the current *Airman's Information Manual* or in either the *Alaska* or *Pacific Airman's Guide and Chart Supplement*; or at an airport or heliport under construction that is the subject of a notice or proposal on file with the FAA, and except for military airports, it is clearly indicated that the airport will be available for public use; or at an airport or heliport that is operated by the armed forces of the United States; or at a place near any of these airports or heliports, may be higher than:

(1) 1 m above the airport elevation for each 100 m from the nearest runway longer than 1 km within 6.1 km of the antenna structure.

(2) 2 m above the airport elevation for each 100 m from the nearest runway shorter than 1 km within 3.1 km of the antenna structure.

(3) 4 m above the airport elevation for each 100 m from the nearest landing pad within 1.5 km of the antenna structure.

(c) An amateur station antenna structure no higher than 6.1 m (20 feet) above ground level at its site or no higher than 6.1 m above any natural object or existing manmade structure, other than an antenna structure, is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(d) Further details as to whether an aeronautical study is required or if the structure must be registered, painted, or lighted are contained in part 17 of this chapter, Construction, Marking, and Lighting of Antenna Structures. To request approval to place an antenna structure higher than the limits specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section, the licensee must no-

tify the FAA using FAA Form 7460-1 and the structure owner must register the structure using FCC Form 854.

(e) Except as otherwise provided herein, a station antenna structure may be erected at heights and dimensions sufficient to accommodate amateur service communications. [State and local regulation of a station antenna structure must not preclude amateur service communications. Rather, it must reasonably accommodate such communications and must constitute the minimum practicable regulation to accomplish the state or local authority's legitimate purpose. [See PRB-1, 101 FCC 2d 952 (1985) for details.]

[54 FR 25857, June 20, 1989; 54 FR 39535, Sept. 27, 1989, as amended at 60 FR 50123, Sept. 28, 1995; 61 FR 4369, Feb. 6, 1996]

§ 97.17 Application for new license or reciprocal permit for alien amateur licensee.

(a) Any qualified person is eligible to apply for an amateur service license.

(b) Each application for a new amateur service license must be made on the proper document:

(1) FCC Form 610 for a new operator/primary station license;

(2) FCC Form 610-A for a *reciprocal permit for alien amateur licensee*; and

(3) FCC Form 610-B for a new amateur service club or military recreation station license.

(c) Each application for a new operator/primary station license must be submitted to the VEs administering the qualifying examination.

(d) Any eligible person may apply for a *reciprocal permit for alien amateur licensee*. The application document, FCC Form 610-A, must be submitted to the FCC, 1270 Fairfield Road, Gettysburg, PA 17325-7245.

(1) The person must be a citizen of a country with which the United States has arrangements to grant reciprocal operating permits to visiting alien amateur operators is eligible to apply for a *reciprocal permit for alien amateur licensee*.

(2) The person must be a citizen of the same country that issued the amateur service license.

(3) No person who is a citizen of the United States, regardless of any other

citizenship also held, is eligible for a *reciprocal permit for alien amateur licensee*.

(4) No person who has been granted an amateur operator license is eligible for a *reciprocal permit for alien amateur licensee*.

(e) No person shall obtain or attempt to obtain, or assist another person to obtain or attempt to obtain, an amateur service license or *reciprocal permit for alien amateur licensee* by fraudulent means.

(f) One unique call sign will be shown on the license of each new primary, club, and military recreation station. The call sign will be selected by the sequential call sign system.

(g) Each application for a new club or military recreation station license must be submitted to the FCC, 1270 Fairfield Road, Gettysburg, PA 17325-7245. No new license for a RACES station will be issued.

[59 FR 54832, Nov. 2, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 7460, Feb. 8, 1995; 60 FR 53132, Oct. 12, 1995]

§ 97.19 Application for a vanity call sign.

(a) A person who has been granted an operator/primary station license or a license trustee who has been granted a club station license is eligible to make application for modification of the license, or the renewal thereof, to show a call sign selected by the vanity call sign system. RACES and military recreation stations are not eligible for a vanity call sign.

(b) Each application for a modification of an operator/primary or club station license, or the renewal thereof, to show a call sign selected by the vanity call sign system must be made on FCC Form 610-V. The form must be submitted with the appropriate fee to the address specified in the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau Fee Filing Guide.

(c) Only unassigned call signs that are available to the sequential call sign system are available to the vanity call sign system with the following exceptions:

(1) A call sign shown on an expired license is not available to the vanity call sign system for 2 years following the expiration of the license.

(2) A call sign shown on a surrendered, revoked, set aside, cancelled, or voided license is not available to the vanity call sign system for 2 years following the date such action is taken.

(3) Except for an applicant who is the spouse, child, grandchild, stepchild, parent, grandparent, stepparent, brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, or in-law, and except for an applicant who is a club station license trustee acting with the written consent of at least one relative, as listed above, of a person now deceased, the call sign shown on the license of a person now deceased is not available to the vanity call sign system for 2 years following the person's death, or for 2 years following the expiration of the license, whichever is sooner.

(d) The vanity call sign requested by an applicant must be selected from the group of call signs corresponding to the same or lower class of operator license held by the applicant as designated in the sequential call sign system.

(1) The applicant must request that the call sign shown on the current license be vacated and provide a list of up to 25 call signs in order of preference.

(2) The first assignable call sign from the applicant's list will be shown on the license grant. When none of those call signs are assignable, the call sign vacated by the applicant will be shown on the license grant.

(3) Vanity call signs will be selected from those call signs assignable at the time the application is processed by the FCC.

(4) A call sign designated under the sequential call sign system for Alaska, Hawaii, Caribbean Insular Areas, and Pacific Insular areas will be assigned only to a primary or club station whose licensee's mailing address is in the corresponding state, commonwealth, or island. This limitation does not apply to an applicant for the call sign as the spouse, child, grandchild, stepchild, parent, grandparent, stepparent, brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, or in-law, of the former holder now deceased.

[60 FR 7460, Feb. 8, 1995, as amended at 60 FR 50123, Sept. 28, 1995; 60 FR 53132, Oct. 12, 1995]